EXHIBIT A: PARAGRAPH TO BE ADDED TO THE SPECIFICATION

(U.S. APPLICATION NO. TO BE ASSIGNED, (CONTINUATION OF APPLICATION NO. 09/489,218); ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 8449-183-999)

On page 1, please add the following paragraph on the line following the title of the specification:

This is a continuation of application no. 09/489,218 filed January 21, 2000, which is a continuation of application no. 09/061,365 filed April 16, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 6,017,544, which is a division of application no. 08/315,892 filed September 30, 1994, now U.S. Patent No. 5,750,119, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

EXHIBIT B:
CLAIMS THAT WILL BE PENDING UPON ENTRY OF THE PRESENT AMENDMENT (FILED AUGUST 27, 2001)

(U.S. APPLICATION NO. 09/489,218; ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 8449-105-999)

19. A method for treating a household pet having a tumor sensitive to treatment with a mammalian stress protein-peptide complex comprising administering to the household pet a composition comprising:

(a) an amount of a purified immunogenic mammalian stress protein-peptide complex isolated from a tumor cell sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the tumor cell is from the household pet.

21. A method for treating a household pet having a tumor sensitive to treatment with a mammalian stress protein-peptide complex comprising:

(a) isolating an immunogenic mammalian stress protein-peptide complex from a cell of a tumor, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein; and

(b) administering a composition comprising an amount of the isolated complex sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein the tumor cell is from the household pet.

23. A method for eliciting in a household pet an immune response against a tumor comprising administering to the household pet a composition comprising:

(a) an amount of a purified immunogenic mammalian stress protein-peptide complex isolated from a cell derived from a tumor

sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

24. The method of claim 19 wherein the stress protein in the complex is a Hsp70, a Hsp90 or a gp96.

25. The method of claim 20 wherein the stress protein in the complex is a Hsp70, a Hsp90 or a gp96.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein the stress protein in the complex is a Hsp70, a Hsp90 or a gp96.

27. The method of claim 22 wherein the stress protein in the complex is a Hsp70, a Hsp90 or a gp96.

28. The method of claim 23 wherein the stress protein in the complex is a Hsp70, a Hsp90 or a gp96.

29. The method of claim 19 or 21 wherein the immune response is mediated by cytotoxic T cells.

30. The method of claim 19 or 21 wherein the tumor of said household pet has metastasized in said household pet.

31. The method of claim 19 or 21, wherein the tumor of said household pet is a melanocarcinoma.

32. The method of claim 19 or 21, wherein the tumor of said household pet is a hepatocellular carcinoma.

33. The method of claim 19 or 21, wherein the tumor of said household pet is a renal cell carcinoma.

34. The method of claim 19 or 21, wherein the composition comprises a combination of a Hsp70-peptide complex, a Hsp90-peptide complex, a Hsp90-peptide complex, and a gp96-peptide complex.

35. The method of claim 23 wherein said administering step is carried out to immunize said household pet prophylactically against said tumor.

36. The method of claim 21 or 23 wherein the tumor in step (a) is a household pet tumor.

37. The method of claim 23 or 24 wherein the tumor of said household pet is a melanocarcinoma.

38. The method of claim 23 or 24 wherein the tumor of said household pet is a hepatocellular carcinoma.

39. The method of claim 23 or 24 wherein the tumor of said household pet is a renal cell carcinoma.

40. The method of claim 23, wherein the composition comprises a combination of a Hsp70-peptide complex, a Hsp90-peptide complex, and a gp96-peptide complex, isolated from said cell derived from a tumor.

41. The method of claim 19 wherein the complex is administered to the household pet in an amount in the range of 1 to 1000 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the household pet per administration.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the complex is administered to the household pet in an amount in the range of 100 to 250 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the household pet per administration.

43. The method of claim 21, wherein the complex is administered to the household pet in an amount in the range of 1 to 1000 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the household pet per administration.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein the complex is administered to the household pet in an amount in the range of 100 to 250 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the household pet per administration.

45. The method of claim 19, wherein the complex is administered repeatedly to the household pet.

46. The method of claim 21, wherein the complex is administered repeatedly to the household pet.

47. The method of claim 19 or 21, wherein the stress protein in the complex is a gp96.

48. (amended) An isolated population of stress protein-peptide complexes isolated from tumor cells of a household pet, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein.

49. The isolated population of claim 48, wherein the tumor cell is from tumor tissue excised from the household pet.

50. The isolated population of claim 48, wherein the stress protein is hsp70.

51. The isolated population of claim 48, wherein the stress protein is hsp90.

52. The isolated population of claim 48, wherein the stress protein is gp96.

53. The isolated population of claim 48, wherein the stress protein-peptide complex is a combination of a hsp70-peptide complex, a hsp90-peptide complex, and a gp96-peptide complex.

54. The isolated population of claim 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 or 53, wherein the household pet is a dog.

55. The isolated population of claim 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 or 53, wherein the household pet is a cat.

56. An isolated stress protein-peptide complex isolated from a tumor cell of a household pet, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein.

57. A composition comprising the isolated population of claim 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 or 53, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. The composition of claim 57, further comprising a cytokine.

59. A composition comprising the isolated population of claim 48, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

60. A composition comprising the isolated population of claim 54, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

61. A composition comprising the isolated population of claim 55, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

62. The isolated stress protein-peptide complex of claim 59, further comprising a cytokine.

63. The isolated stress protein-peptide complex of claim 60, further comprising a cytokine.

64. The method of claim 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 or 28, wherein the household pet is a dog.

65. The method of claim 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 or 28, wherein the household pet is a cat.

66. The method of claim 19 or 21 wherein the composition further comprises a cytokine.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IFNα, IFNβ, IFNγ, TNFα, TNFβ, G-CSF, GM-CSF, and TGF-β.

68. The method of claim 30, wherein the household pet is a dog.

69. The method of claim 30, wherein the household pet is a cat.

70. The method of claim 30, wherein the composition further comprises a cytokine.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IFNα, IFNβ, IFNγ, TNFα, TNFβ, G-CSF, GM-CSF, and TGF-β.

72. The method of claim 35 or 40, wherein the household pet is a dog.

73. The method of claim 35 or 40, wherein the household pet is a cat.

74. The method of claim 36, wherein the household pet is a dog or cat.

EXHIBIT B:
CLAIMS THAT WILL BE PENDING UPON ENTRY OF THE PRESENT AMENDMENT (FILED NOVEMBER 12, 2001)

(U.S. APPLICATION NO. TO BE ASSIGNED, (CONTINUATION OF APPLICATION NO. 09/489,218); ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 8449-183-999)

1. A method for inhibiting proliferation of a tumor in a mammal, the method comprising: administering to the mammal harboring the tumor a composition comprising,

(a) an immunogenic stress protein-peptide complex isolated from a cell derived from the tumor, said complex being operative to initiate in the mammal an immune response against said tumor, and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,

in an amount sufficient to elicit in the mammal an immune response against the tumor thereby inhibiting proliferation of the tumor.

19. (New) An isolated population of human stress protein-peptide complexes isolated from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein the peptides are noncovalently associated with the stress protein, and wherein the stress protein is human gp96.

20. (New) An isolated population of human stress protein-peptide complexes isolated from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein said population of complexes is a combination of Hsp70-peptide complexes, Hsp90-peptide complexes, and gp96-peptide complexes; and wherein the peptides are noncovalently associated with the stress protein.

21. (New) A composition comprising:

(a) a therapeutically effective amount of purified human stress protein-peptide complexes isolated from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein the peptide is noncovalently associated with the stress protein, and wherein the stress protein is human gp96; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. (New) A method for treating a mammal having a tumor sensitive to treatment with a human gp96-peptide complex comprising administering to the mammal a composition comprising:

(a) an amount of purified immunogenic human gp96-peptide complexes isolated from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein the amount is sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, wherein the peptides are noncovalently associated with the gp96; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. (New) The method of claim 22 wherein the mammal is a human.

24. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein the mammal is the human from which the complexes are isolated.

25. (New) A method for treating a mammal having a tumor sensitive to treatment with a human gp96 peptide complex comprising:

(a) isolating immunogenic human gp96-peptide complexes from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein the peptides are noncovalently associated with the gp96; and

(b) administering a composition comprising an amount of the isolated complexes sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

26. (New) The method of claim 25 wherein the mammal is a human.

27. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein the mammal is the human from which the complexes are isolated.

28. (New) A method for eliciting in a mammal an immune response against a tumor comprising administering to the mammal a composition comprising:

(a) an amount of purified immunogenic human gp96-peptide complexes isolated from human tumor tissue excised from a human, wherein the amount is sufficient to elicit an immune response against the tumor, wherein the peptides are noncovalently associated with the gp96; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. (New) The method of claim 28 wherein the mammal is a human.

30. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the mammal is the human from which the complexes are isolated.

31. (New) The method of claim 23, 24, 26, 27, 29 or 30 wherein the complexes are administered to the human in an amount in the range of 1 to 1000 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the human per administration.

32. (New) The method of claim 23, 24, 26, 27, 29 or 30 wherein the complexes are administered to the human in an amount in the range of 100 to 250 micrograms of complex per kg body weight of the human per administration.